

The Intelligencer.

Passage of the Capital Bill.

The advice received yesterday from Charleston are of a highly gratifying character as regards the Capital removal bill. The bill has passed to its second reading in the House, having passed the Senate, and its friends are confident of putting it through to final success. We presume that a desperate fight will be made to so amend or emasculate the bill as to practically defeat it, but the likelihoods are that its friends are thoroughly prepared for such an attempt. It begins to look as if the representatives of the people were at least in earnest about locating the seat of government at a more commodious point.

TELEGRAPHIC RATES.

A gentleman who is well posted in telegraph matters offers the following corrections in regard to certain statistics in our article of yesterday: "The rates, instead of being increased since the Western Union Company absorbed the P. & A. line, have been materially reduced. In one case they have been increased. The 30 cent rate to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other points referred to, was increased to 75 cents to the two former places, and 50 cents to the latter point, by the urgent persuasion of the P. & A. Company, on July 1, 1872, eighteen months prior to the consolidation."

"The A. & P. Company's patents for improved methods of transmission consist in what is termed automatic telegraphy, by which they can send twice or three the amount of business over a single wire that can be sent by the Morse system, but the process requires double the force to prepare, send and translate the business as compared with the Morse system, and in addition to the extra labor it is extremely liable to errors, from the fact that each message has to be copied, by eye-sight, twice, before it reaches its destination. The method of sending two messages over the same wire by the ordinary Morse system, which is termed the 'Duplex,' and the sending of four messages over a wire by the same system, which is termed the 'Quadruplex,' are both owned exclusively by the Western Union line. These methods are as far ahead of the automatic system for speed, reliability and economy as the automatic is ahead of the single transmission system."

"In conclusion it is nothing more than just to say that the Western Union Company have reduced their tariff several times since the competition of the P. & A. ceased."

The effect of the free banking clause of the new law has been thus far, says the Philadelphia Ledger, just what it was predicted it would be, namely, to increase the bank capital and circulation of Eastern States. It appears that from Maine, applications have been made for charters for two new banks with a capital of \$150,000, and for an increase of \$300,000 capital for old banks. Old banks in Vermont petition for \$150,000 more capital. Two new banks are asked for in Massachusetts, with capital of \$200,000 in the aggregate; old banks ask for \$150,000 more capital, and other old banks in Connecticut ask for \$200,000 capital; the applications for increase of capital from the same State amount to \$355,000, and old banks ask for \$300,000 increase of circulation of capital already paid in. Here is an aggregate increase of \$3,105,000 for New England out of a total for the whole country of \$5,731,000—more than one-half. In the Western and Southern States the aggregate applications are but \$550,000, and during the same time the banks of the four States of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan have surrendered \$702,800 of their circulation. Thus the little increase of circulation goes to the States where there has been the excess so loudly complained of by Western politicians of the soft money stripe.

A LEGAL DAY'S WORK.—The committee of Congress to whom was sent a bill seeking to define a legal day's work have reported against it, and the subject was indefinitely postponed. Their difficulty seems to have been that the number of hours which make a good day's work in one occupation may be too many to require for a second, and too few to require for a third. A man who sits on a stile and drives crows away from a cornfield, if any come, may be able and willing to work more hours than a man sweating before a furnace or shivering in a damp, infected well, can safely stand. It is hardly just to give those who do the work some choice in agreeing how long they will work.

THE LARK SHORE & TUSCARAWAS VALLEY RAILROAD.—We are glad to see that this road has passed into hands likely to complete it. Although nominally sold to Mr. Selah Chamberlain, of Cleveland, it is asserted that it has really passed into the hands of the Baltimore & Ohio Company, and that the company will undoubtedly complete it from Urichville to Belaire. The St. Clairsville Gazette calls on the people of that place to be on the alert, and, if possible, secure the road through the town, inasmuch as the latter is on a direct line from Urichville to Belaire.

A DISPATCH from Ottawa to the Toronto Globe says that Saturday night last was the coldest ever remembered in that part of the country. At four o'clock Saturday afternoon the thermometer stood at ten degrees below zero, and suddenly fell during the night until at length it stood as low as thirty-four degrees below zero. All day Sunday it ranged from twenty-five to thirty degrees, and Sunday night the cold was again intense.

A TOUTCHING obituary: "He knows the value of an editor's time and never trespasses long upon it." Peace to his ashes.—Boston Post.

By Telegraph

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER

Night Dispatches.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 10.

A large number of reports were made from the Committee on Claims and the Committee on Pensions upon bills for the relief of various parties.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, moved that the Senate at 5 o'clock take a recess until this evening, for the purpose of considering the bill to provide for a government for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Chandler opposed the motion, and said he desired to have the steamboat bill disposed of. He gave notice that he would propose that bill in opposition to all others.

After the discussion, Mr. Morrill withdrew his motion for an evening session, but gave notice that he would renew it again during the day.

Mr. Morrill's bill was recommitted to the Committee on Commerce with the understanding that it should be reported back Saturday or Monday next.

The Senate then took up the bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia reported by a special committee, of which Mr. Morrill, of Maine, is chairman.

Mr. Hittcock called up the House bill to perfect the United States Government guarantees of the District of Columbia three-hundred and fifty bonds and to authorize them to be registered at the United States Treasury.

The Vice President then called for the business on the calendar, the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds being entitled to the floor.

Mr. Morrill, from that committee, called up the Senate bill to make appropriation for public buildings at Covington, Pa.

House bill for the protection of the United States Custom House in the city of Louisville, Ky., was passed.

Senate bill to grant a site for the Public School in St. Augustine, Florida, taken up, which there was an amendment pending, submitted last session by Mr. Edmunds, providing that if at any time any distinction shall be made in the admission of pupils on account of race or color, the site shall revert to the United States, and it was rejected. Yeas 23, nays 24.

Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to amend an act approved July 1, 1872, relating to the currency of the principal nations of Europe, and it was rejected. Yeas 23, nays 24.

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THE ROBERT RISK IN GOLD.—The fact that the price of gold has been steadily rising during the last few weeks until it has reached \$145 and a fraction has caused some unnecessary excitement. The reason of this rise is very easily accounted for, and an explanation will establish the fact that the change is due to causes entirely beyond the reach of those who have control of the financial machinery of the Government. The metallic currency of the principal nations of Europe has, during the past three years, felt the pressure of an influence unprecedented in its disturbing powers. In nearly all of them business has been greatly increased and in some an increase in banks or an augmentation of reserves has necessitated the presence of larger amounts of specie. The Bank of France increased its coin bullion from \$64,000,000 at the close of 1874 to \$104,000,000 in February, 1875, and \$220,000,000 at the present time. The Bank of Prussia held in 1870 \$81,000,000, and in December, 1874, \$155,000,000. The banks of Germany altogether held in January, 1875, a specie reserve of \$205,000,000, and this sum has been very much increased during the past year. The Bank of England, on December 31, 1874, had a specie reserve of \$67,600,000, and held about that amount through 1875 and 1876; but its managers have recently decided to add \$25,000,000 to this reserve. Movements of a similar nature in the Belgian and Dutch banks have caused an absorption of gold unprecedented in extent in the annals of financial history.

THE WHISKY MARKET.—Within the last few days there has been a decided upward movement in the whisky market, on account of the anticipated advance in the tax from seventy cents to one dollar per gallon. We presume that the increased tax will put a good many thousands of dollars into the pockets of our Wheeling wholesale dealers. At Cincinnati, the price advanced six cents per gallon on Tuesday, which, added to the advance of Monday, made nine cents in two days. There seems to be but little doubt that Congress will raise the tax to one dollar. It is also more than probable that the tax on all grades of tobacco will be raised about 25 per cent. A Washington special to the Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday says that:

"The Ways and Means Committee have finished the revenue bill, and will report it to-morrow. Duties on tea and coffee are not restored; the ten per cent reduction in the tariff on whisky is increased thirty cents; the tax on tobacco, excluding tariff, is increased about 25 per cent on all grades; the tax on matches is repealed; proprietary stamps are not repealed. It is not expected the tax on bank checks and drafts will be repealed in the bill, but such amendments will be proposed. The increase in the revenue bill is estimated at \$35,000,000, the sum desired by the Secretary of the Treasury."

MR. JOHN MCCORMICK, a hardware merchant of Mount Vernon, Ohio, was murdered in his store last Friday night. He was a peculiar man with chronic distemper of banks, and so kept his own doors, and being known as always having money on hand, and being reputed as rich, his life was taken. The manner indicates an extra, from which we learn that McCormick kept his money hid behind his pile of iron bars, not trusting his safe. That pocket book the murderer took. A further search being made behind the iron on Saturday, government bonds, and greenbacks and gold and silver and nickel and pennies and dimes, were found to the amount of \$14,000 and more. Rewards to the extent of \$5,000 are offered for the murderer, but as no clue has been gained.

"PERSONAL JOURNALISM" rages between the editors of the St. Clairsville Gazette and the Belaire Independent. The former speaks of the latter as "a liar, a calumniator, a scurrilous, foul-mouthed villain, without courage or common decency."

A TOUTCHING obituary: "He knows the value of an editor's time and never trespasses long upon it." Peace to his ashes.—Boston Post.

TILTON-BEECHER.

NEW YORK, February 10.—After the recess Mr. Tilton's cross-examination was resumed by Mr. Evans. Witness said: I do not remember of any charge being made against me in an interview between Bowen and myself, when Oliver Johnston was present about what occurred at Nordport, Minn.; I was there lecturing about six or seven years ago, and I do not remember of any charges ever being made against my conduct when there; I remember when Mr. Beecher met me at the house of Mr. Moulton when he (Moulton) was sick; Beecher saluted me with a kiss after my period of estrangement Mr. Beecher and I occasionally saluted one another with a kiss, and it was a noticeable event when it happened; I do not know when the name of contrition was given to the letter of January 1, 1871; Mr. Beecher always characterized me as a hypocrite; this letter and my letter to Dr. Bacon I called the letter of apology; I do not remember making any description of it except in the Bacon letter, and then it was called the apology when a portion of the letter was printed in the Boston document the newspaper in question. He is a hypocrite, liar and a scoundrel. (Shown a letter.) This is in the handwriting of Mr. Beecher; I remember receiving this and showing it to my wife; I got it from Mr. Moulton; the only recollection I have of the time of its being written is that it was some time in the spring of 1873.

Mr. Evans read the letter written to Mr. Tilton by Beecher, telling her that he was glad Theodore had seen the dangerous pit which was opened before her; Beecher expressed his sorrow in the letter for the great wrong done her. The witness resumed: This letter referred to the publication of the Woodhull scandal; after that Haliday, Bell and I had an interview; my acquaintance with Haliday before this was very slight; I do not remember saying to Haliday when I came in that I came to see him or that I was in the Woodhull scandal; I do not remember addressing Mr. Bell as George and saying do not go; I do not remember saying that there was not a particle of truth in the Woodhull story, though I may have said it; I do not remember disclaiming in public my wife or saying that I was in the West campaigning when the story was published; I do not remember saying my wife is as pure as the light, but said: "You would not believe me, but ask Mr. Beecher and he will tell you she is as pure as gold." In December 1872, I was in New York, and saw a paper called "The True Story" written by George A. Bell, Wm. G. DeWitt, and I think it was Dr. Dinkley. I think DeWitt had it a day or two. I do not remember the names of any other persons now, but I showed it to several other parties. I did not show it to Goodbridge or Dr. Storrs.

Mr. Evans objected to this last answer, and asked the court to strike it out. Mr. Beecher argued that it should be allowed to remain on the minutes inasmuch as it was given by witness as an explanation.

The last answer was ordered to be struck out by the court.

The witness continued: I did not show this paper to Page, the artist, but showed it to R. F. Tracy and Woodruff; I do not remember if I showed it to Moulton, but I showed it to Alderman Whitney, but I did not let him see Beecher's letter of contrition. I showed previously an early draft of the paper, the matter of which was the same as that contained in the pamphlet, to Dr. Storrs, and read the whole of it. This I did on the 30th of December, 72, I think. I do not remember showing the draft to Mr. Page, the artist, or Mr. Charles Storrs. I showed some of the loose sheets of the draft to James B. Mix, but I did not leave any of them with him. As soon as I made a complete copy of the draft, I threw it into the waste-basket. I do not know of any copy of that paper in existence. I read the completed paper to Mr. Tracy in Moulton's study, I think between Christmas and New Year, or a little later. I did not show him anything but the whole of it. When we had the interview together in November I did not show him the draft of the paper, for it was not then in existence, but Moulton showed him the letter of contrition of Mr. Beecher. Mr. Moulton was present when I showed the paper of the true story to Tracy; a whole or two or three of the draft of December when I showed the paper to Tracy; as far as I copied the sheets of the draft I think I threw them into the waste basket; I think Carpenter has an entry in his memorandum book showing that the copying of the draft was finished on the 27th of December, and the copying of the draft some day about the middle of December, and on the 10th of that month I had an interview with Dr. Storrs about it; I saw Dr. Storrs three or four times about that period, but I cannot remember the dates; I read the paper, which was a general ward copied in a more general way and published in pamphlet form before the 1st of January, 1871, I returned from the West where I had been on a lecturing tour during which I heard stories which I thought required me to put forth a statement. Mr. Tilton accompanied me on a portion of that tour. I heard one story out there that I was a drunkard, and had become divorced and others of like nature, and on my return I thought of publishing the Bowen letter; I first began the preparation of this letter in March, 1871; I conferred with Oliver Johnston, and after Moulton began the publishing of this letter. When the article was put in type I do not remember showing it to any person other than those concerned; it was shown by Moulton to Beecher and by Clifton to Bowen but was not present. The trip to New York was made in April, but there was a previous preparation of it by Wilkinson containing a clause which I declined to sign. I have not got a copy of the paper containing the clause referred to. The charges were made in Mr. Bowen's clause, and my name was numbered 2. I do not know if the original draft is in existence.

Court adjourned.

The object of the defense in introducing the letter written by Tilton directing that his child be brought from Mrs. Morse's to his house was to show that Mrs. Tilton had left her home and gone to reside with her mother, and that Tilton, during the absence of his wife from the house of Mrs. Morse, sent for and procured the child to induce Mrs. Tilton to return to her home.

The New Revenue Bill.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—The title of the revenue bill, reported to the House today by Mr. Dawes, is as follows: A bill to further protect the sinking fund and to provide for the exigencies of the Government.

It is enacted, That from and after the date of the passage of this act there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits on which the tax prescribed by law shall not have been paid and which are in bond for exportation, a tax of one dollar on each and every proof gallon of wine gallon when below proof of domestic distilled spirits manufactured or placed in a bonded warehouse prior to the date when this act shall take effect, and held in bonded warehouse of that time and on all spirits then held by distillers, rectifiers or wholesale dealers having in their possession or under their control distilled spirits in stamped packages; and any person who shall transfer, or otherwise dispose of, any such distilled spirits after this act takes effect, until such additional stamp to be especially printed for this purpose by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, denoting payment of an additional tax of 15 cents per gallon herein imposed, is purchased and attached to the package or packages containing the same in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may direct, shall be subject to and pay a penalty of one dollar for each and every gallon so removed, and the spirits so removed shall be forfeited to the United States; and provided further, that on all brandy, gin, rum, and on all compounds and preparations of which distilled spirits is a component part of chief value, embracing all forms of distilled spirits imported from foreign countries on which the duty, as fixed in the Revised Statutes, is \$2 per gallon, the duty hereafter to be levied, collected and paid shall be \$2.50 per proof gallon.

Sec. 2. That section 3308 of the revised statutes be and the same is hereby amended by striking out the words "twenty cents per pound," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twenty-four cents per pound;" provided, that the increase of the tax here provided for shall not apply to tobacco on which the tax under the existing law shall have been paid when this act takes effect.

Sec. 3. That so much of section 3437 as imposes a stamp tax on friction matches, lucifer matches, or other articles made of wood, and used for like purposes, be and the same is hereby repealed, to take effect on and after the first day of July, 1875.

Sec. 4. That on all molasses, not including tank bottom syrups, sugar cane juices, Melado or concentrated molasses, or any other article of the kind, imported from foreign countries, there shall be levied, collected and paid in addition to the duties now imposed in schedule G, section 2504, of the revised statutes an amount equal to 25 per cent of said duties as levied on such goods, and the same shall be paid on the several grades therein designated.

Sec. 5. That so much of section 2503 of the Revised Statutes as provides that only ninety per centum of several duties and the rates of duty imposed on certain articles therein enumerated shall be levied, collected and paid, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the several duties and rates of duty prescribed in section 2504 shall be and remain as by that section levied, without abatement of ten per centum, as provided in section 2503.

Sec. 6. That the increase of duties provided by this act shall not apply to any goods, wares or merchandise actually on shipboard and bound to the United States on the 10th day of February, 1875, nor on any such goods, wares or merchandise on deposit in warehouses and public stores at the date of the passage of this act.

This committee agreed yesterday to favor the repeal of that part of the present law which requires a stamp on bank checks, etc. This morning they struck out the entire repealing section before reporting the bill to the House.

CINCINNATI.

COASTING ACCIDENT.

CINCINNATI, February 10.—Three boys while coasting on Smith street, below Fourth, to-night ran into a heavily loaded express wagon at the Third street crossing, and Barney Johnson, aged 14, was dashed against the wagon wheel and instantly killed. Two other boys on the sled were considerably though not dangerously injured.

COLORADO MEETING.

The colored people held a meeting in the Second Baptist Church to consider the condition of the colored people in the south. Able speeches were made by Peter H. Clark, Col. Robert Harlan, D. W. Bell and others. Preamble and resolutions were adopted, reciting that the condition of lawless violence which exists in Louisiana and other points south which seems to spring chiefly from prejudice against the Freedmen, and is calculated to do great injury to the whole country, and if continued may involve the nation in another civil war and approving of all lawful efforts to maintain the rights of the colored people, and to preserve the lives, property and rights of the people and calling upon all good citizens, North and South, to assist in the maintenance of peace and order, offering sympathy to their suffering fellow citizens in the South and exhorting them to endure even death in defending from violence of their vindication relying on the right and justice of the American people, which though tardy is sure.

Railroad Collision.

ST. LOUIS, February 10.—As the passenger train on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis railroad, which left here this morning with passenger Edward H. Crowing, the two rear passenger cars ran on a side track by reason of the breaking of the cross-bar of the switch, and collided with a train standing there. The coaches were badly wrecked and the locomotive of the freight train greatly damaged. Mary Reed, wife of James Reed, of St. Louis, was badly cut and bruised about the face and head, George M. Bishop, of Indianapolis, had his right thigh severely hurt, and Marcella Beall, express messenger, and W. T. Harding, of Belleville, Illinois, were slightly injured. There were no other casualties.

General Sheridan reports that since the year 1866, in the State of Louisiana, two thousand one hundred and fifty-one persons have been killed, and two thousand one hundred and fifteen wounded, making a total of four thousand two hundred and sixty-six on account of political opinions.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—The Senate confirmed the following nominations: John M. Thayer, of Nebraska, Governor of Wyoming Territory; Charles E. Dyer, Judge of the Eastern District of Wisconsin; Wm. H. Clayton, U. S. Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas; James Fagan, U. S. Marshal for the same district; Thomas Reynolds, Pension Agent at Madison, Wis.; Postmasters: Alexander E. Seymour, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Charles Phillips, Waterville, Kansas; Charles Wear, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Gov. Campbell, of Wyoming, just appointed Third Assistant Secretary of State, was formerly on the staff of General Schofield, and the office to which he is now appointed was voluntarily tendered to him by the President.

The President has nominated ex-Senator John M. Thayer, of Nebraska, to be Governor of Wyoming, in place of John A. Campbell, who is nominated third Assistant Secretary of State.

Stevenson's Convention.

CHICAGO, February 10.—The National Association of State Manufacturers commenced its annual session this afternoon. The meeting was called to order by Vice President Giles F. Follen, of St. Louis, John S. Perry, of Albany, New York, and others being able to reach the city in time for the opening of the session. Members were present from New York, Troy, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Wheeling, Erie, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Akron, Detroit, St. Louis, and from other places. After the appointment of a committee on resolutions, a message was read from the President, and the consideration of business, the convention took a recess till 4 o'clock. On re-assembling President Perry took the chair. W. A. Clark, of Troy, New York, was elected Secretary.

President Perry then read the annual address, which was an extended review of the manufacturing business. He spoke strongly against free trade with Great Britain or any of the provinces of that power, which he said could afford to flood the American market with her wares, paying, as she does, lower prices for her raw materials, and having all the advantages of old establishments, great experience and vast machinery—the accumulation of years, when she protected with jealous care her own infant industries. He presented with great clearness and in strong terms the advantages of protection, and stated that it was his duty never to be satisfied until he had established the truth of his statements.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF WHEELING.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Capital, - - - - \$250,000.

A general banking, Exchange and Collection business transacted with fidelity and promptness. Certificates of Deposit issued and interest paid thereon. Revenue Stamps for sale in sums to suit. New Fractional Currency and 1, 2, 3 and 5 cent coins on hand for the accommodation of the public. Remittances of Merchants, Manufacturers, Bankers and others solicited.

THE CITY BANK.

Depositors secured by individual liability. Drafts in bills of Exchange, United States Bonds, Gold and all Negotiable Securities. Notes and Bills of Exchange Discounted. Collections made for Merchants, Manufacturers, Banks, Bankers and on all accounts payable in the United States and Canada. Drafts in sums to suit purchasers on all the principal cities and towns in Germany, Great Britain and Ireland.

Exchange Bank.

Capital, - - - - \$200,000. Liability of Stockholders, - - - - 400,000.

This Bank accords to the business of the Merchant National Bank, and deals in all the business of a National Bank, and promptly remits. Collections made on all accounts and proceeds promptly remitted. Stockholders liable to depositors according to the Constitution of the State the same as in National Banks.

COMMERICAL BANK.

Late National Savings Bank of Wheeling. Capital, - - - - \$100,000. Office—No. 108 Main St.

Interest paid on Special Deposits. Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted. Accounts of Merchants and others solicited.

Bank of Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. VA. Capital, - - - - \$100,000.

Stockholders personally liable and representing over \$700,000. Receive Deposits and Discounts Paper. Pay in Draft, Silver, Gold-Drafts and Sterling Exchange. Issue Drafts on London, France, Germany and other prominent parts of Europe. Buy and sell Government, State, City and Railroad Bonds. Interest paid on Special Deposits. Special attention given to Collections.

G. LAMB, Cashier. JOHN REID, Assistant Cashier. JAS. REID, President. J. H. REID, Vice President. J. H. REID, Cashier.

Valentines.

At wholesale and retail, at C. H. QUIMBY'S.

Book and Periodical Store, 1414 Market St. Jan 21

JOSEPH TOLIVER.

Justice of the Peace.

Will attend promptly to all business pertaining to the office. nov 1

One of Tilton's Letters.

New York Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.

Evarts read the first letter, and an extract from it shows its singularity clearly enough:

"But if Jesus Christ had taken a wife, and fathered a family, I believe that this child would have been completely humanized him in the eyes of the world, that he never or would have been regarded as God, or the only begotten Son of God, and yet, if as the son of Mary, he had become the husband of a Galilean girl, and those twins had dwelt in a cottage by the Lake of Genezareth, and unto them had been born children like those of whom he said, 'Suffer them to come unto me,' let me inquire whether or not you would love the character of Jesus any less than you love the law?"

The stupendous influence of conjecturing Jesus Christ in a marital capacity in plain English dumfounded the court. Such vast possibilities had never occurred to the majority of the spectators. They were loth to believe their ears, and when the voice of the reader stopped, there was one loud murmur of amusement.

NOTICES.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS

OF THE FIRE & Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling will be held at the office of the Company February 18th, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and taking into consideration the propriety of making application for a new charter.

C. H. COLLIER, Sec'y.

ARCHITECTURAL & MECHANICAL

DRAWINGS.

R. W. PETERSON, Jan 19

I. W. CRUBBS & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers, Miners and Shippers in PITTSBURGH COAL

By River in Bats, Barges and Flats.

Office—No. 119 Water St., PITTSBURGH, PA. Selling Mills, Manufactures and Dealers supplied. Jan 18

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